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NAZIS TO BE SUPPRESSED RUTHLESSLY, U.S. REVEALS

Special Intelligence Section in Military Government to Deal With Underground Activity

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—The United States War Department today announced that a special intelligence section to detect and ruthlessly suppress any Nazi underground activities will be part of the United States military government in the American occupation zone inside Germany, according to a Washington dispatch.

The American government unit will be divided into 12 major divisions corresponding generally to the ministries of the German central government.

General Dwight Eisenhower, the report added, will be the American representative on the four-power control council as agreed at Yalta and Lieutenant General Lucius Clay will be his deputy as well as deputy military governor for Germany.

The War Department declared, "The United States army, navy and air forces have perfected over a period of many months and in coordination with the British, Russian and French a coordinated program to impose stern military government over all Germany and to carry out policies agreed on at Yalta.

"Each of the 12 divisions will share responsibilities in purging all public agencies and industries of Nazism, it said, but the intelligence section, answerable directly to General Clay, will maintain general supervision over the entire 'denazification program' and provide assurance that activities by the Nazi underground 'werewolves' and the like will be ruthlessly suppressed.

"Also answerable directly to Clay are the two sections dealing with the control of public information and public relations. The former section will control all forms of public expression including newspapers, radio, magazines, and other publications and motion pictures. The public relations section will be concerned with issuing communiques, accreditation of correspondents and press censorship. Censorship in the American zone will be solely on the basis of military security.

"Three military divisions—army, navy and air—will deal with the demobilization of the German armed forces and disarmament."

To Exercise Iron Control

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, outlining the American military government setup in Europe, said that the government will exercise "iron control" on the lives of the German people in American-occupied sections, according to a Washington dispatch.

Meanwhile, Elmer Davis, Office of War Information chief, announced today that all newspapers, periodicals and other news media emanating from foreign countries will be barred from distribution in Germany for an indefinite period of military occupation.

The OWI Director also revealed that all business enterprises from the United States and other countries will be barred from Germany indefinitely during military occupation.

Dempsey Enforcing Government

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—General Dempsey is already enforcing his military government in northwest Germany and according to a special Reuters dispatch, his legal section has already arrested 2,000 Germans.

The report said that the members of the German prison staff also have been detained pending investigation of prison conditions. No death sentences yet have been passed on any person arrested.

FANATIC GERMANS ATTACK

SS Troops in Civilian Clothes Start Berlin Street Fighting

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—Underground resistance broke out in Berlin where fanatic German SS troops in civilian clothes started fires, flooded subways and, with hidden weapons, fought against the Soviet troops in bitter street-fighting, according to a Tass dispatch from Berlin.

Since noon today the city has been disrupted and it is believed the situation is still not under control.

Meanwhile, a New York dispatch said that the American navy has ordered convoys to still ply the oceans since only 12 to 15 of Germany's 300 submarines have been given up.

Schroener Forces Resisting

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—The Soviet forces are now attacking the German forces under Field Marshal Schroener in Czechoslovakia which have refused to surrender, announced the Soviet Information Bureau at 12 p.m. today, according to a Moscow dispatch. The announcement added that the 1st Ukrainian Front Army had occupied several Czech cities.

Review Not Unlikely Of Montreux Treaty, Reuter Scribe Bares

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—The official denial by the Turkish delegation at the San Francisco Conference that the Turkish Foreign Minister had taken steps to notify the great powers of Turkey's willingness to revise the Montreux Treaty—governing rights of the international use of the Dardanelles—is not interpreted in London quarters as necessarily ruling out an early review of the Montreux convention, Reuter's diplomatic correspondent reported from London today. The Soviet Union, he added, by recently denouncing her treaty with Turkey made it clear among other things that she does not feel that the present arrangement governing the use of the straits correspond to the present day realities. It is thought that she may well take the initiative in raising the question of the revision of the Montreux Treaty.

UNRRA NOT TO GIVE AID TO REICH, SAYS LEHMAN

Emphatically Denies Statement Relief Administration Plans To Supply Foodstuffs

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 11.—Herbert Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, revealed today that the UNRRA is not authorized to assist Germany and is not planning to supply food to Germany, according to a Washington report.

In clarifying a recent implication that UNRRA would feed Germany, Lehman declared that this was not the case and added, "If and when UNRRA feeds Germany, it will do so upon the decisions of the majority of the members of its council, each of whom has one unit of voting power."

In regard to the policy of UNRRA agreed to by the 44 United Nations, signatories to the UNRRA program, Lehman said: "If it appears necessary for the administration to operate in an enemy or ex-enemy area to carry out the purposes of the agreement, it will do so only from such a time as may be agreed upon between the military commanders and the established control authorities duly recognized by the Administration of the area on one hand and the Administration on the other."

Berliners Get Good Treatment

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 10.—The just and considerate attitude of the Red Army toward the citizens of Berlin is reported by Harold King, Reuter's correspondent, who entered the German capital.

"The Red Army shows no attitude whatever to express any sense of revenge, and is treating Berlin citizens strictly but justly," he reported. "The people of Berlin are given 500 grammes of bread a day and this ration is more than what was given in Moscow in the winter of 1942. Meats, sugar, coffee, potatoes and other foodstuffs are distributed though in small quantities. Efforts are now being directed toward the revival of the water supply service.

"Placards of announcement written in the Russian language are seen all over the city, giving one bright touch to the desolate war-torn city. I asked one famous Russian writer why the Red Army is giving so much attention to the livelihood of the Berlin citizens. As if he was surprised at the question, he said, "We must look after the citizens. How can we let the 2,000,000 people die?'"

Munich Police Head Picked

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, May 11.—Hans Ritter von Seisser, Chief of Police of Munich from 1919 to 1930, was named Munich's Commissioner of Police today by the Allied military government of the city headed by Lieutenant Colonel Ralph Hubbard, Jr., according to an AP dispatch from Munich. In 1923, Von Seisser had put down the Buergerbrau revolt led by Hitler, and he has operated a paper factory in the city since 1935.

AMERICA OPPOSES SPAIN ENTERING ALLIED CAMP

Venezuela Sends Petition to S.F. Conferees to Break Off Ties With Franco

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, in his statement today bluntly refused to admit Spain in the United Nations, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

"The United States delegation," he said, "does not expect to be called upon to take cognizance of the request for the admission of Spain to the United Nations. Such a request might properly be entertained by the international organization after its formation."

Also citizens of Venezuela and other nations have relayed a petition to the conference asking the United Nations to break off relations with the Spanish regime led by Chief of State General Francisco Franco.

Approves Major Amendments

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 11.—The United Nations Conference on International Organization today approved the first of the series of major amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks plan for world securiy, according to a Washington report.

The amendments would insure the General Assembly to recommend measures for the peaceful adjustments for any situations, which might endanger the peace. The proposal has been approved by the four major sponsoring Powers.

Another major issue before the conference at present is the problem of regional arrangements. The conference has set up a special 12-nation committee to drop the compromise between extreme issues and universal ideas. At present, one view continuing is that a world security organization in order to be effective must have full power over all local groups.

Meanwhile, British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and U.S. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius at a press conference yesterday agreed that the most difficult problem now before them was that of regional arrangements.

Eden laid emphasis on the large number of agreements reached on the Dumbarton Oaks amendments. He predicted that the charter, which will emerge from the San Francisco conference would be a great improvement of the original Dumbarton Oaks plan.

Another San Francisco report said that the Latin American nations are optimistic over their quest for agreement that Pan-American alliances shall be permitted to function against aggression in the Western Hemisphere without interference by the Security Council. It was also revealed that a Cuban proposal to enlarge the Security Council from 11 to 15 nations is another problem on which an early committee vote is due.

In the meantime, no decisions have been reached on the trusteeship issue as yet.

ROSENMAN VISITS 'FRISCO

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—Judge Samuel Irving Rosenman of the U.S. Supreme Court and legal adviser to President Truman, visited San Francisco in the capacity of personal representative of the President for the purpose of submitting an American proposal concerning the trial and punishment of war criminals in Europe to the representatives of Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union, the U.S. State Department announced today, according to a Washington report.

"His mission is to create an international court martial to try principal persons accused of cruel acts and war crimes in Europe and make preparations for the decision on the just and prompt trial proceedings," the announcement said.

"The proposal does not violate the principle of the Moscow Declaration proclaimed in November, 1943 which declared: 'Persons who commit outrageous acts shall be delivered to the countries concerned and tried by the law of the countries concerned.'

"The proposal has already been referred to the representatives of Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union and is under examination."

Soviet Makes Bid

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 12.—The Soviet Government has asked that the members of the World Labor Conference be invited to the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco, according to a Moscow report.

Exploits of 4 Units in Laohokow Campaign Brought to the Knowledge of His Majesty

The great exploits of the Fujita and Yamamoto Units and the Units attached thereto, which were previously cited for distinguished services in the Laohokow operations during the latter part of March this year, have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Saturday.

The announcement follows:

"These previously cited for their brilliant military achievements, manifesting the great and gallant fighting spirit of the Imperial Forces in the execution of a difficult task in the Laohokow operations of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China in the latter part of March, whose exploits have now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor follow:

"The Fujita Unit

"A Unit Attached Thereto

"With the start of the operations, the above Units, under the command of Major General Shigeru Fujita, penetrated the enemy positions, spurning sleep or even a brief rest for six days and nights. The Units overcame all obstacles, including muddy roads and attacks by enemy planes.

"On March 27, the Units stormed into the Laohokow Airfield and occupied it. Subsequently, they smashed the counteroffensive of powerful enemy forces in the 5th War Zone in a series of engagements, thereby greatly facilitating the Japanese operations besides restricting the operation of hostile planes over the vast Japanese occupied areas.

"The Yamamoto Unit

"A Unit Attached Thereto

"With the commencement of the operations, the above Units, which were entrusted with the task of pursuing fleeing enemy troops and which were commanded by Colonel Sanshiro Yamamoto, crossed the steep mountains in a campaign lasting more than 10 days and nights. During the said period, the Units, under the able leadership of the Unit Commander, engaged in mobile operations without a respite. They smashed the enemy everywhere and cut off his route of retreat in the neighborhood of Neihsiang.

"By routing about three divisions of the main strength of the enemy's 31st Army Corps, which was stubbornly resisting at several strongholds at Kaimenkwan and its vicinity, the Units greatly facilitated the entire operations of the Japanese Forces."

STALIN SENDS HOT NOTE TO TRUMAN, CHURCHILL

Says It Is Futile to Discuss Polish Issue Further on Present Basis

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—The London News Chronicle said today that Premier Stalin has informed President Truman and Prime Minister Churchill that he believes it is futile for the Allies to discuss the Polish problem further on the present basis. The paper said that this "very outspoken" message was sent as a reply to the notes from Truman and Churchill regarding the arrest of the 16 Polish leaders.

Stalin's message definitely confirmed the fact that the thorny Polish issue is the big stumbling block of the United Nations Conference in San Francisco and as Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, yesterday told newsmen that unless some sort of settlement is reached a split among the "big-three" is inevitable.

Both British and American political quarters have suggested a new meeting of the big three as the only way to avoid this danger and the Paris radio said today that the big three will meet soon in London.

Another dispatch from London said that the question of Poland, principal barrier to closer relationship between the Allies, was stalemated again today. Diplomatic source said, the report added, that Prime Minister Churchill, advocate of quick settlement of the Polish question, had been in personal contact with Premier Stalin and President Truman in an effort to break the deadlock, but he has made little progress so far.

Moreover, it is learned that Stalin in his latest note to London had informed Churchill that there was little prospect of any more progress.

IRANIAN CABINET FORMED

Premier Hakims Discloses New Members of Government

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—Premier Dr. Ebrahim Hakims has formed a new Iranian Cabinet today in which he is concurrently acting Minister of the Interior, according to a Teheran dispatch.

The list of the Cabinet which the Premier presented to the Shah is as follows: Anushirawan Sepahbodi (former Minister in Paris), Foreign Affairs; Dr. Ismail Marzaban (held same post in earlier Cabinet), Health; Nasrillan Khallatbari, Agriculture; Abdul Hussein Hajir (Minister of Interior in last Government), Finance; Ibahim Zand (retained), War; Nadir Arasteh (former Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Roads and Communications; Abdul Qssem Najm, Industry and Commerce; Kamal Hedayat (former Minister of Commerce and Industry) and Mustafa Adl (former Minister of Justice) were made Ministers without Portfolio.

Also pending appointment Dr. Khoshbin, Undersecretary in the Ministry of Justice, is acting Minister of Justice.

REORGANIZATION BARED OF INFORMATION BOARD

Structure Strengthened and Simplified to Meet Present Crucial War Situation

The reorganization of the Board of Information on a stronger and simpler footing to meet the present war situation was announced by the same Board on Saturday. The announcement follows:

"In order to unify and enforce on a strong basis the means of information, publicity and enlightenment regarding military, diplomatic and political affairs to meet the prevailing war situation, the following decisions have been made at a Cabinet meeting:

"1. To reorganize the Board of Information into a strong and simple structure.

"2. To establish a department in the Board of Information to conduct information and enlightenment regarding military affairs and to let it do the business now looked after by the Press Section of the War Ministry and the Fourth Section of the Naval Affairs Bureau in the Navy Ministry.

"3. Part of the business now conducted by the Foreign Office and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry concerning announcements on foreign policy and overseas publicity will be transferred to the charge of the Third Division of the Board of Information.

"4. To readjust and strengthen district structures on information and publicity."

Alive to the growing importance of information and publicity for the crucial war situation and also to the need of enforcing them systematically and forcefully with particular reference to military, diplomatic and political affairs, the Government has been working for the realization of this question through deliberation among authorities concerned of the Board of Information and the War, Navy, Foreign and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministries. A plan in concrete form was drafted and adopted at the Cabinet meeting of April 27 and made public on Saturday.

CHUNGKING HOLDS SESSION

Kuomintang Discusses Counter-Offensive Against Japan

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 12.—This morning's session of the sixth Chungking Kuomintang Congress was devoted to the discussion of military affairs, 27 questions being raised mostly complying with the overall plans for the general counteroffensive against the Japanese in coordination with the Anglo-American forces, according to a Chungking report received here.

Other topics discussed were the reorganization and building up of the Chungking army, the improvement of the living condition of the enlisted men, the betterment of the conscription system, the replenishment of equipment for the youth armies and other units.

It was also decided at the meeting to fix the number of CEC and CSC members at 360 including 160 CEC members and 80 reserved CEC members, SOCCC members and 40 reserved CSC members.

PRESS ORGANS OF ARMY, NAVY IN I.H.Q. COMBINED

Joint Body Set Up; Matsumura Named Chief, Kurihara Appointed Vice-Chief

The Army and Navy Press Sections of the Imperial Headquarters have been combined and the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters organized, it was jointly announced by the War and Navy Ministries on Saturday.

Major General Shuitsu Matsumura, who held the post of Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, and Rear Admiral Etsuzo Kurihara, who was Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, have been named Chief and Vice-Chief respectively of the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, it was also announced. It was added that the staff members of the Imperial Headquarters will hold concurrent posts on the Board of Information.

The text of the announcement follows:

"The Army and Navy Press Sections of the Imperial Headquarters have been combined and the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters organized.

"Major General Shuitsu Matsumura has been appointed Chief of the Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, and Rear Admiral Etsuzo Kurihara, Vice-Chief.

"The staff members of the Imperial Headquarters will concurrently hold posts on the Board of Information."

In view of the current war situation, a part of the organization of the Imperial Headquarters has been revamped to unify reports on military affairs and those concerning operational matters which will now be made by the newly created Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters following the combining of the Army and Navy Press Sections of the same Headquarters.

Major General Shuitsu Matsumura, who has rendered meritorious services as Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters succeeding Major General Nakao Yahagi, has been appointed Chief of the newly organized Press Section, and Rear Admiral Etsuzo Kurihara, who was Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, has been named Vice-Chief.

As was jointly announced by the War and Navy Ministries, the staff members of the Imperial Headquarters have been appointed to concurrent posts on the Board of Information.

All announcements and statements of the War and Navy Ministries which had been made separatey by the two Ministries in the past will now be made through the Board of Information.

CANTON, HONGKONG RAIDED

B-24's and P-38's From P.I. Bases Attack Airfields

Domei

CONTINENTAL BASE, May 11.—The Canton area was raided from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. yesterday by about 60 B-24's. The raiders appeared in several formations and blind-bombed from above the clouds, after which they fled seawards.

On May 9, Canton and Hongkong were raided by about 12 B-24's and over 10 P-38's from the Philippines. The raiders concentrated their bombing attacks against the airfields for about two hours from noon. These enemy air attacks indicate that the units of the American air force in China which were shifted to the Philippines have received fuel and bomb supplies and are now able to launch operations.

Raiders Attack Taiwan

Domei

TAIHOKU, May 11.—The main part of about 70 enemy bombers and over 40 fighters from the Philippines, attacked the Tainan area in several waves, while a part of the raiders appeared over the Taichu area today. The raiders concentrated their bombing and strafing attacks against Kagi and the villages surrounding it and Gyokuri village in Taito.

The enemy fighters appeared over the Taichu, Shinchiku and Taihoku areas but fled by a little after 3 p.m. without having dropped any bombs. At about 2:30 a.m. the same day, one B-24 appeared over Taihoku City and dropped bombs, but no damage was sustained by the Japanese.

Fighting in Okinawa Unaffected, Declares Yank General Buckner

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—Major General Simon Buckner, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. 10th Army, declared today that the ending of the war in Europe would have no direct effect on the Okinawa fighting, according to an A.P. report from the Okinawa Front. Buckner said: "I believe that the first result of the ending of the European War will be seen in the arrival on the Okinawa Front of transport forces and ammunition which have been kept in reserve within the United States. However, it will be a long time, before the effects of the cessation of the European war will be noted in the increase of the American fighting strength."

80 B-29'S RAID HANSHIN AND NORTH KYUSHU AREAS

Shikoku Attacked by 16 Other Air Units on Thursday Afternoon

Operating in conjunction with the decisive fighting in the Okinawa area, the enemy sent about 80 B-29's against the Hanshin district and the North Kyushu area on the morning of May 11.

After flying over the Kii Channel for about one hour from about 8:30 a.m., 60 enemy planes which had massed there advanced northward, east of Tokushima, and penetrated the skies over the Hanshin district via Osaka Bay. After releasing their bombs the raiders flew southward via southwestern Kyoto and fled via Kumanonada at about 10:30 a.m.

The enemy air attack against the Hanshin district was the first since their night raid in the middle of March. This time also the enemy bombed the shrines in the western part of Mukogun, Hyogo Prefecture and revealed their true nature. Damage sustained on our side was negligible.

From about 7 to 8 o'clock the same morning, about 25 B-29's, which had massed over Tosa Bay and the southwestern extremity of Kochi Prefecture, split into three formations and advanced northward along th western coast of Shikoku. Appearing over North Kyushu, these raiders attacked establishments connected with aircraft in the Oita and Saeki area for about half an hour. The raiders fled southward via the Bungo Channel.

One B-29, which had appeared by way of the southeastern extremity of Tokushima Prefecture at about 4:30 a.m., advanced northeastward. After flying over Akashi, Sakai and east of Wakayama, the plane fled via the Kii Channel without having dropped any bombs.

Following the raid by 25 B-29's against Oita Prefecture on the morning of May 11, one B-29 appeared at about 1:30 p.m. via the Bungo Channel, flew over Nakatsu to the North Kyushu area, and then fled after passing over Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Sixteen enemy units, appearing from south of the Bungo Channel, split up into several units and bombed military establishments in Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Oita and southwestern Shikoku from 2 to 4 o'clock the same afternoon. Since the enemy dropped bombs blindly from above the clouds, our side sustained hardly any losses.

The Headquarters of the Japanese Army District in Chosen issued the following communique at 4 p.m. on May 11:

"About nine enemy flying boats reconnoiterd the sea south of Chosen from about 10:40 a.m. on May 11 and some of them attacked ships. The enemy planes fled to the south about 1:30 p.m.

"The damage on our side is negligible."

TO EASE LABOR CONTROL

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—The War Manpower Commission today outlined plans for a gradual easing of controls over workers "as rapidly as circumstances permit," but Chairman Paul V. McNutt stressed that "general relaxations must await Japan's defeat," according to a Washington dispatch.

The Ford Motor Company announced today that cutbacks have been ordered in the number of ordnance vehicles being made in its plants, according to a Detroit dispatch. Among those affected are the M-20 armored car.

OKINAWA INVADERS GAIN GROUND WEST OF KOCHI

Japanese Completely Frustrate American Attackers in Eastern Sector

By Courtesy of the Press Section

In a persistent offensive drive, the American invasion forces are continuing to attack the Japanese positions in the southern part of the main Okinawa Island where grim fighting is raging without a respite.

In their counterattacks, the Japanese Units are crushing the numerically superior enemy first line forces consisting of about 2,500 troops and 50 to 60 tanks.

Though they had sustained heavy blows in several clashes on and after May 4, the invaders again opened up an offensive on the morning of May 11 along the entire length of the southern front under the protection of Air Units. In the area east of Kochi, the Japanese completely frustrated the American attack, but in the sector west of Kochi the enemy effected an advance at Chodeka, a hilly sector north of Takushi and Asa. Heavy fighting now rages in these areas.

Meanwhile, Units of the Imperial Forces in the Motobu Peninsula area are engaged in fierce fighting in the vicinity of Taniodake.

About 200 American planes, mainly small craft, appear to have been massed at the North and Central airfields on the main Okinawa Island following the strengthening of the facilities at these bases. Meanwhile, work on the installations at the air base on Iye Island is nearing completion, but this base is still not in a state for use.

Despite the devastating blows dealt by the Japanese Special Attack Corps from the air and sea, the U.S. task forces comprising four battleships, 11 cruisers, 25 destroyers, 75 transports and many landing barges are still operating in the waters around the main Okinawa Island.

Warcraft Losses Exceed 500

A total of 515 enemy warcraft have been sunk or damaged by Imperial Japanese Air and Sea Forces in the area around the main Okinawa Island from March 23 up to May 10. Details follow:

	Sunk	Sunk or dam.	Damaged	Tot.
Aircraft carriers	7	2	6	15
Converted carriers	8	0	8	16
Battleships	14	1	13	28
Large warships	9	5	13	27
Battleships or cruisers	4	1	15	20
Battleship or transport	1	0	0	1
Cruisers	46	0	22	68
Cruisers or destroyers	10	0	2	12
Cruisers or transports	1	0	1	2
Destroyers	38	0	25	63
Transports	35	0	35	70
Landing transports	16	0	0	16
Warships of unidentified category	86	0	78	164
Minesweepers	5	0	2	7
Oil tanker or plane carrier	0	0	1	1
Oil tanker	1	0	0	1
Torpedo boats	0	0	2	2
Submarine	1	0	0	1
Grand total	282	9	224	515

Heavy Blows Dealt Enemy

Braving inclement weather, Japanese Special Attack Corps and Submarine Units in a five-day offensive launched on May 6 again achieved brilliant war results by sinking or damaging 17 American warcraft, including five converted aircraft carriers, one battleship, two cruisers, two transports, one submarine and six warships of unidentified category in the waters around the main Okinawa Island.

Thus the U.S. task forces have suffered losses totaling 515 warcraft in the Southwestern Islands area in the short period of 49 days from March 23 when the landing operations were started in the Okinawas.

The American regular aircraft carriers have been sunk one after the other in the death-defying attacks made by the Japanese Air and Sea Forces and more than half of the enemy's task force strength has been smashed. As a result, the enemy has been compelled to use converted aircraft carriers.

Moreover, due to great blows dealt to the regular plane carriers of the American forces, the activities of carrier-borne planes have slackened. In recent days, only 200 or so enemy carrier planes have been active on the Okinawa Front.

Meanwhile, the offensive and defensive battle on the main Okinawa Island has become intensified. The invasion troops, upon being reinforced, are persistently continuing their attacks chiefly in the central part and the western coastal area of the island.

In the Asa area, in the central part of the island, a powerful force of enemy troops supported with tanks opened up an attack against

(Continued on Page 2 Col 5)

ENGLAND TO INTENSIFY WAR AGAINST JAPANESE

Eden Tells S.F. Reporters Full Force Will Be Concentrated in Hostilites

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 10.—British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared today, at a press conference that "all possible measures will be taken to enable the British forces to take part in the hostilities against Japan," according to a San Francisco dispatch.

"Every ounce of British war power will be concentrated on the prosecution of the war against Japan. All troops, however, that have served over four years overseas, will be recalled. We shall demobilize industrial workers, on consideration of their age and term of service," he added.

In response to a question about Palestine, he said: "We will go along and do the best we can so long as Britain maintains her mandate over that territory."

Speaking on the manpower issue in England, Eden declared that the situation was critical because of the need for rebuilding homes. He said that more than 1,000 refugees starved in England over a period of 29 weeks last winter. Even with the manpower shortage at home, he asserted that Britain intended to use her forces immediately to fight the Japanese.

Eden emphasized in reply to a question that British policy meant promoting self-government in all her territories in the British Empire. "As for India," he added, "Britain's policy is to grant India a Dominion status as set out by Sir Stafford Cripps and it will be carried out as soon as the people of India can agree among themselves."

Concerning reports from London that he would soon return home, the Foreign Secretary said that he planned to stay only a day or two more in San Francisco. Some sources said that Eden might leave for home on Monday.

RUMPUS IN AUSTRALIA

Opposition Charges Government With Monopolizing Radio

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—The rights of "democracy" were bitterly contested yesterday in Australia as the Australian Government's refusal to give commercial broadcasting stations technical facilities for independent news broadcasts was hotly disputed in the House of Representatives without any settlement being reached, according to a Sydney dispatch.

A. W. Fadden, Opposition leader, the report said, contesting the refusal of Postmaster General Donald Cameron to allow commercial stations to use interstate landlines said that in condoning such action the Government is undermining the entire communication system of the Commonwealth.

"If Chifley (acting Prime Minister) wants to maintain his reputation for a sturdy and candid democracy, let him get Cameron or the Cabinet to withdraw the decision," he said.

Acting Prime Minister Joseph Chifley said that the aim was to put commercial stations into a syndicate controlled by newspapers so that what goes out on the radio is just the same as what is in the papers. "There is no freedom in it," Fadden charged.

Countering Fadden's charge that the Government wants to give the Australia Broadcasting Commission the radio news monopoly, Chifley said that the existing arrangement between the Commission and commercial stations had lasted two and a half years without complaints from the public.

WORLD TRADE TALKS URGED

U.S. Lower House Also Proposes Lowering of Tariff Walls

Domei

LISBON, May 9.—The special committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, which has been studying for a month the economic postwar policy to be followed by America, yesterday, published a report proposing that an international trade conference should be held for a discussion of the reduction or abolition of restrictions on commercial activities, says a Washington dispatch.

The report also made suggestions for a lowering of the tariff walls, accommodation and investment of capital abroad, establishment of an international gold reserve system for the stabilization of currencies, and encouragement of marine transportation and shipbuilding. The report ended with an expression of opposition to world cartels.

The report gives one the impression that America still is intent on controlling the world market and monopolizing the shipping business through the perpetuation of unrestricted competition in commerce.

4 Bodies Discovered By Soviets Believed To Include Fuehrer's

Domei

ZURICH, May 10.—Four bodies, one of which is believed to be that of Fuehrer Hitler, were discovered in the underground fortress of the Fuehrer's official residence by the Red Army, according to a United Press report from Berlin. The four bodies are all charred black and are difficult to identify but they have been photographed and are being examined by experts. Red Army authorities seem to be confident that one of the bodies is that of Hitler.

MASSIVE POSTWAR NAVY PLANNED BY AMERICA

Strength Will Be Three Times More Than Force Maintained Before War, Says Time

Domei

LISBON, May 10.—Regarding the size of the navy the United States intends to maintain after the war, the American weekly Time of May 3 said that the American postwar naval strength will be three times the prewar strength, according to the plan of the U.S. Vice-Chief of Naval Operations, Vice-Admiral Frederick Horne.

"The Budget Committee of the House of Representatives announced recently the details of the naval budget. According to the budget items, the postwar naval strength of the United States will be made three times the prewar strength," the article said. "According to the explanations of Vice-Chief of Naval Operations Horne, the details of the naval plan are:

'1. The peacetime fleet will consist of 5,830 warships of all types. Of the total fleet, 3,554 ships will be kept in reserve for an emergency.

'2. Warships in a condition for immediate action will total 482, consisting of submarines, destroyers convoy ships, aircraft carriers, battleships and others.

'3. The navy is now constructing 308 warships for frontline action, and has plans to start building another 64,000 tons.

'4. According to the Navy's plan, five aircraft carriers of the Midway type, totaling 45,000 tons, will be completed in 1948. In the next 12 months, orders for more fighter planes will be issued.'"

RIOTS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Mounted Police Called Out to Halt Trouble on 'VE-day'

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 11.—The Royal Canadian Mounted Police were called out to help the police halt the "VE-Day" riots in New Waterford, Nova Scotia today as excited mobs took advantage of the occasion and raided and ransacked liquor and food stores, according to a report from the city.

While rioting finally subsided in Halifax where police courts and gaols are jammed fresh riots broke out in the coal-mining towns on Cape Breton Island. In New Waterford mobs smashed windows of nearly every shop on the main street, cleaned out two restaurants, wrecked a fruit-shop and twice raided a wine-store. Two policemen were stoned and injured by a mob of 300 young men and girls which looted the shops.

REICH ASSETS CONTROLLED

Valued at $295 Million in U.S.; Japan's Amount Is $109 Million

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—The United States Enemy Assets Management Commission announced today that it was controlling enemy assets to the value of $453,900,000, according to a Washington dispatch.

According to the announcement, the Commission is in charge of German assets to the value of $295,000,000, Japanese assets to the value of $109,000,000 and Italian assets worth $27,000,000. German assets correspond to about 65 per cent, Japanese assets come to about 24 per cent, and Italian assets range about 7 per cent of the total value of enemy assets in the United States, said the announcement. Not included in the above assessments are Bulgarian, Rumanian and Hungarian assets. On the other hand, American assets in Japan, Germany and Italy amount to $1,175,000.

Stalin's Aide Dies

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—The Moscow radio announced today that Alexander Sergeivich Shcherbakov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party and head of the Red Army's political department, died yesterday after a prolonged and severe illness. He was also the head of the Soviet Information Bureau and was active as a right-hand man for Marshal Stalin.

MRS. PANDIT CRITICIZES EDEN'S INDIA STATEMENT

Calls it Repetition of Standard British Official Alibi on Independence Issue

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, May 11.—Commenting on the statements made by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, at at a press conference, with reference to India's freedom, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, sister of Jawaharal Nehru, declared: "Eden's remarks that the Cripps' offer still stands are a repetition of the standard British official alibi which we have heard repeatedly in the past," according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Mrs. Pandit said: "Only two things need be said about it. Firstly, that Cripps' proposals were found unacceptable by all the political groups in India including the National Congress and Moslem League. There must have been something wrong with them. Secondly, the British Government has created a condition by wholesale arrest and imprisonment without trial of tens of thousands of leaders and followers alike and otherwise which apparently were designed to make agreement among the Indians impossible. Meanwhile, Eden and his colleagues go on befuddling the world with their plausibilities."

Mrs. Pandit, India's unofficial spokeswoman in San Francisco, today received both rare distinction and rebuff. Governor Earl Warren of California has invited her to address the state legislature next Monday. Mrs. Pandit who promptly accepted said, "I will do my best to present the case for India's freedom." She is the first Indian to be given this honor.

The rebuff came from the United Nations Conference whose secretariat refused to circulate her memorandum on India in which she challenged the Conference to declare itself in favor of India's independence.

5 INDONESIAN VOLUNTEERS ROUT AUSSIES IN TARAKAN

Collaborate, With Japanese in Killing 40 Soldiers and Smashing One Tank

Domei

UNDISCLOSED SOUTHERN BASE, May 11.—Indonesian volunteers are achieving good war results in collaboration with the Japanese Garrison Force in the fighting against the Australian army in Tarakan, Borneo.

Since the enemy landed on the oil island, the Japanese Garrison Force has been carrying out a fierce counterattack. As a result the whole of the island has been converted into a bloody battlefield and the Australian force has been sustaining heavy losses.

Carrying spears handed down from their fathers, Indonesian volunteers penetrated deep into the enemy line along with the Japanese soldiers and struck the enemy with terror.

On the night of May 2 a raiding party comprised of five Indonesian volunteers under the command of Sergeant Nakano, pierced the enemy line and killed 40 enemy soldiers at a stroke.

On their way back to the Japanese line the raiding party encountered an enemy tank. With their burning fighting spirit the members of the raiding party challenged a fight against the tank with hand grenades, rifles and spears. With the signal of the drawn sword of Sergeant Nakano several hand grenades were thrown at the tank. Followed by Sergeant Nakano's order "follow me," the Indonesian volunteers dashed at the tank with the spears and jumped on it. In the next moment the guns of the tank ceased to operate. The Australian soldiers brought out from the tank were stabbed with the spears in their bosoms.

OPENING SHIZUOKA BRANCH

Inauguration Ceremony of Nippon Seiji Kai Scheduled Today

Inauguration ceremony for the Shizuoka Prefectural branch of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai will be held at 10 a.m., today and it will be the first branch of the political association to be organized in the entire country.

The Dai Nippon Seiji Kai has been making preparations for speedily organizing its branch offices throughout the country, and following the establishment of the Shizuoka branch, others are expected to be formed quickly. Within the month of May all prefectures are expected to have their respective branches.

Dr. Masataka Ota has been selected as the chairman of the Shizuoka prefectural branch. At the inauguration ceremony of the Shizuoka branch, President General Jiro Minami is scheduled to be present and give an address mapping out the future policy of action of the Dai Nippon Seiji Kai.

Narrow Escape in Reich Minesweeper Experienced by Abe's Party From Berlin

The story of the escape of Vice-Admiral Abe, Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy at Berlin, and party from Berlin, as told by Mr. Wakuda, an employe of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, who assisted the trip so successfully, is reported from Stockholm by the Mainichi correspondent at that city.

To the correspondent Mr. Wakuda told of the journey from Berlin in the following words:

"I woke up at a Copenhagen hotel at 6 a.m. on May 4. This was the day when the Naval Attache and others at Berlin were to enter Denmark and arrive at Copenhagen, this news having already been reported to us by the German Navy. While I was making preparations for welcoming the party, outside the public was in great agitation and becoming riotous. The noise of pistols fired aimlessly could be heard.

"Soon the party came in four motor-cars including one sent by the German Navy. When the party arrived at the hotel the agitated people who were waiting, quickly surrounded the Navy car and carried the driver away in spite of his objections.

"When we hurried to the front of the cars in which the Naval Attache and others had arrived, I was surprised to feel a pistol pressed against my back. The cars completely surrounded by the agitated public, and there was no knowing what might happen. I was afraid because in the cars were automatic pistols which when taken by the mob, would become really arms in the hands of fanatics. Finally we succeeded in taking the bullets out of the automatics, and handed them to the mob.

"On May 5, we had to run away to Sweden because the German forces surrendered. The party stopped at two hotels, but to maintain close communications between the two hotels was very difficult. The whole day was spent in gathering the baggages of those in the two hotels.

"Early on the morning of May 5, we were to board a boat under the guidance of the German Navy. We expected to find a small motor boat, but we were surprised to find a big minesweeper. The crews of the minesweeper were all dressd in their first-class uniforms, in the sense that it would be their last occasion to wear them. The baggage was loaded on the ship, and the party left, just one hour before the surrender of the German forces in Denmark.

"At the speed of 14 knots, the minesweeper arrived at Marme, Sweden, in two hours. As the ship approached the port, we saw clearly on the deck of a Swedish destroyer sailors hurrying around in agitation, as a German minesweeper, flying the German naval flag, came boldly into the port. It was indeed a great moment of strain.

"Fortunately nothing happened, and everything progressed peacefully. Soon a Swedish naval officer came on a small boat, and boarding our minesweeper, but the guns and wireless apparatus out of commission. Then the party was allowed to land. I must emphasize the fact that all through the Swedish authorities adopted a very generous attitude."

TIME ON JAPAN'S SIDE, DECLARES DR. KANOKOGI

Exhorts Entire Nation to Exert All-Out Effort to Annihilate Enemy

"Time is with us, and it is the mission of the 100,000,000 people to exert their utmost in the production of aircraft and increase Japan's fighting strength," declared Dr. Kazunobu Kanokogi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Association for Service to the Country Through Speech and Press, on Thursday in connection with the defeat of Germany.

Dr. Kanokogi further said, "While exaggeratedly propagating the fall of Germany, America and Britain have revealed their scheme to concentrate their fighting power on the war with Japan. Undoubtedly various difficulties may be in store for us in prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia. Japan's policy, however, is firmly set and the defeat of Germany does not make any change in our determination as was manifested by the Government's statement of Wednesday. There is no other way but to drive straight ahead to annihilate the Anglo-American foe for the very existence of Japan."

"The destiny of the 1,000,000,000 Asiatics is on the shoulders of the 100,000,000 Japanese people. My fellow-countrymen! Are you prepared for your weighty task?" Dr. Kanokogi asked, calling on the people to increased effort and fortitude. "It is a great regret that our gallant ally with whom Japan had been in friendly relation for some 10 years, finally went down in defeat. We can but express gratitude and appreciation for Germany who pegged down a part of the Anglo-American fighting strength on the European Continent for so long, thus facilitating Japan's drive in the Pacific area.

"Although allied with Germany Japan was placed in a very delicate position because of Germany's war with the Soviet Union who was closely related with Japan through the Neutrality Pact. Such delicate diplomatic relations with Germany, however, came to an end with the downfall of Germany and Japan now is in a position to be able to wage war without being obliged to Germany.

"The destiny of the 1,000,000,000 Asiatics must be shouldered by the Japanese. Exercising our utmost endeavor, we must place the Imperial Mind at ease. The Anglo-Americans have bombastically declared that they are ready to marshal their total strength against Japan. In view of the necessity of restoring peace and order in Europe and maintaining a balance of power between the Soviet Union and the European countries and the scarcely sufficient bottoms now owned by America and Britain, it is impossible to have all the fighting forces now in Europe deployed to the Pacific area, as was formerly admitted by Joseph Grew, U.S. Undersecretary of State, and Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.

"Furthermore, the transfer of American forces from Europe to the Pacific area takes a considerably long time. Therefore, time is with us. It is the mission of the 100,000,000 people to exert their utmost in the production of aircraft and increase Japan's fighting strength. The sincere war objectives of Japan are clear and definite as expounded in the Imperial Rescript declaring war. Japan is fighting on the one hand for the defense and self-existence of the country and on the other, for the liberation and realization of independence for the peoples of Greater East Asia. My countrymen! Do not waste a minute in gossiping about the fall of Germany, but do your duties with all your might."

NIPPON SPRING OFFENSIVE IN OKINAWA IN FULL SWING

Fresh Troops Going Into Field Against Strength Flung by Enemy Into Battle

By M. MIYAMOTO
Of the Military Press Corps

AT A FRONT BASE.—The spring offensive on Okinawa which was opened on May 3 was getting in full swing on May 6 and 7. The offensive continues, in an operation in which we meet the enemy by placing endless fresh troops in the field against the new strength which it flings into the fight.

The enemy is leaving it almost entirely to the planes it has in the Marianas to attack our air bases and lines of communication. At the same time it is using almost all the planes belonging to the bases it has acquired on the main Okinawa Island and neighboring islands in addition to ship-based planes in an action which is intended by it to put it at an advantage in the third general land attack after its failure in the first and second ones.

We are countering this operation of the enemy by an action in which the Special Attack Corps plays a prominent role, and which is marked by devastating raiding attacks effected by us on the enemy vessels around the Okinawas and on fresh units brought up by the enemy to reinforce those it already has in the islands and around them on the sea west of the islands at a long distance from our base. In this way we are endeavoring to create an opportunity of launching a severe land counterattack on the enemy.

In the decisive aerial battle now proceeding around the Okinawas, the enemy is dividing its attention between an endeavor to fulfil the object of increasing its land-based air strength and an earnest attempt at the securing of mastery of the air. On our part, while using surprise attacks upon enemy air bases, we are joining battle with numerous enemy planes over the Okinawas in an attempt to gain mastery of the air over and around the islands. This fight of ours, which is made according to an established principle of warfare, should mean a step forward in the offensive of the "Season of Green Foliage."

In a decisive aerial battle which as a rule involves a terrible amount of wear and tear of personnel and material, the slightest delay made by one side in the supply of its needs has the effect in reversing the position it occupied in relation to the other side.

There is another side to the battle. Its nature is such that no time should be lost by one side in replacing the strength which has been used up if it wishes to get the upper hand of the other. In such a battle, where the strengths of the opposing sides are well matched, it is a general rule that it is slow in coming to a head although to appearance its decision one way or other is imminent. In such a battle neither side can be sure of mastery of the air as one cannot be sure of a rolling ball or a fleeting cloud. Thus there is much difficulty in telling which side is at an advantage in a decisive aerial fight at the moment when it is proceeding.

Throughout the decisive aerial battles fought by Germany and Britain for four months following Dunkirk, the air command of one side could not grasp the actual movements of that of the other. At the very moment when the Germans, in their inability to put up with the terrible amount of wear and tear, turned about, Britain, as was admitted by its spokesman later, was seriously thinking of throwing up its arms having reached the limit of its power of enduring the losses in airmen.

A document published by the British military authorities after this decisive aerial battle contained an admission to the effect: "If the German bombing raids had lasted one or two weeks longer we might have lost the battle of Britain."

There is here a valuable lesson in a decisive aerial battle. It is a lesson to which we who are in the midst of the decisive battle of the Okinawas had better give due heed.

JAPAN'S CIVILIZATION HELD VITAL FOR WORLD

Only Hope for Attainment of Higher Plane of Culture, Avers Katsu Hara

Japan is the only country in the world which has a really spiritual civilization, which is lacking in other countries, and is of a sort which should be the only hope of the world struggling to attain a higher plane of culture. This is the substance of an article appearing in the Asahi from the pen of Katsu Hara, chief director of the Nippon Young Men's Foreign Policy Association.

Mr. Hara writes:

There cannot be much meaning in a war of a country intent on advancing its national interests to itself or to its race or to the world as a whole. It is only in a war for the cause of a new direction in affairs of the world pointed to by civilization in its march that we can be self-composed and serene at any stage of it in the thought that we are the leaders in a movement for the up-lifting of humanity.

The victory of France in its first war with Germany was made possible by the fact that it stood for what was new that it had achieved by the French Revolution. On the other hand Germany went into the war for an old order of things which was based on the system of feudal lords.

Like the first French war with Germany, Japan's war with China of Meiji was one fought for a new order. Japan fought to defend the new structure which it had brought about on the basis of the Meiji Restoration. On the other hand China fought, with its feet on a structure which had been brought about toward the close of the Ching dynasty and which would certainly have fallen to pieces in course of time if it had been left to itself.

Must Keep Cool-headed

It is of the utmost importance for us to keep cool-headed and clear-minded in the midst of the disturbance caused by the unconditional surrender of Germany and other circumstances arising from it to the extent of keeping always in view the direction in which history is progressing.

Can America and Britain, which happen to be intoxicated by victory, show that they are for a new world, a new order of things?

The weakness of the base on which they stand is what even the military successes they have achieved cannot hide from the world. It will not be surprising if America has made the San Francisco Conference the occasion to distribute a highly misleading declaration of victory to the people of the world.

What was it that America brought to the world after the first great war from which it came off victorious? Was it not a cheap sort of civilization, the jazz civilization? The thing America will turn out in the days to come and force it upon an unwilling world is bound to be one by far worse than jazz civilization. It will be a culture of hell which is sure to ruin America.

America is following a track leading to its downfall, a fate from which it cannot escape.

The war has not come to a close. It has opened just now. The American and British colors which are now flying in Berlin do not connote that the hostilities are at an end. They are proclaiming that hostilities, fresh hostilities, have begun.

In the war to come the belligerents will not only be cutting off the hands and limbs of each other, but likewise be killing the soul of each other.

The world is on the verge of a great spiritual revolution. There can not be any promise of the light of tomorrow unless there is an endeavor to restore the morality and spirit which are in bankruptcy.

Without a doubt Japan, possessed of a spiritual culture which has been undimmed for 3,000 years, has an unquestioned title to a large share in the work of restoring the shattered moral and spiritual structure of the world. The thing we Japanese have got to do is to realize keenly this duty we owe to the world. It is to put ourselves above indulging in joy or sorrow as the war situation makes a favorable or unfavorable turn and keep constantly in view high moral and ethical values and possess ourselves of the moral courage not to stop until they have made the ideals they are after concrete realities.

One-Sided Declaration

We have no doubt that out of the San Francisco Conference where more than 40 countries participating in it are under the thumb of America following a very vicious world policy, will come not only a one-sided declaration of victory but also in due time a one-sided declaration of a new order.

We also have no doubt that the countries included in the Conference will brand Japan as the destroyer of the "new order" they are bringing about and try to mobilize world forces in order to make intensified visible and invisible attacks upon Japan.

It is clear as daylight that the whole of Europe will find itself in the grips of a great famine in the between-season when food is scarce. To the country who has the ability to see that there are supplies of food in Europe at this critical period will go the right to direct affairs of Europe. Which is the country in a position to feed a famishing European population? It is not Britain. It is not the Soviet Union. It is America.

But will the Soviet Union relinquish the right of directing Europe to America without a struggle? If we read the heart of the Soviet Union correctly, it is anxious to have supplies of food from America distributed to the famishing nations of Europe under the Red flag.

It is very dangerous to judge by visible things alone. We must have our eyes constantly fixed on the great current of events. We must be keen-sighted enough see into the current which is running under things.

What we look for in men in the midst of an upheaval is a new view of life, one like that held by our officers and men at the front which is interlocked with the war and the state.

We have to die at some time or other. If we are to die, is it not good to die for a new view of life, for a new Japan, for a new world?

Fichte, the German philosopher, demanded a new national spirit for his countrymen while guns were booming around him. He demanded not a spirit in the abstract but one grounded on a national morality. And he himself devoted himself to his moral training.

Ambassador Oshima, Others Said Arrested By American 7th Army

Domei

ZURICH, May 11.—Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Germany, and 130 Japanese diplomatic personnel have been arrested by the American 7th army, according to the AP correspondent with the 7th army in southern Germany.

Okinawa Invaders Gain Ground West of Kochi

(Continued From Page 1)

our positions on the morning of May 10 resulting in grim fighting.

Engaging in fierce counterattack, units of the Japanese Garrison in the Asa area repulsed the enemy who crossed the Asa River on board 40 barges early on the morning of May 10.

Again, at 11:30 the same day, the U.S. troops under cover of shelling and bombing launched an offensive with amphibian tanks in the lead, and furious fighting now rages at Asa.

As revealed by the Imperial Headquarters, the Japanese Forces have accounted for about 12,600 American troops killed or wounded in nine days from April 29. In the same period, the Japanese blew up 134 tanks and 39 guns. Thus the U.S. forces have suffered about 31,000 casualties, besides losing 428 tanks and great quantities of war material in the period of a little more than one month since the commencement of their landing operation on the main Okinawa Island on April 1.

Danes Clarify Policy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 9.—King Christian X opened the new Danish Diet today, according to a Copenhagen dispatch. The Government will punish those Danish subjects who have cooperated with the Germans, Premier Wilhelm Buhl declared in a declaration of policy. War profits will be confiscated. The Danish adherence to the anti-Communist pact has already been dropped, he stated, because Denmark was compelled to be a member of the pact only so long as German occupation continued.

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NATION WILL GLORIFY SPECIAL ATTACK CORPS

Steps to Be Taken to Assure Welfare of Families of Hero Airmen

With the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps taking the lead, countless Army and Navy airmen have been dealing telling blows day and night against the fleet units and transports of the United States and Britain, who pride themselves on their material power, shouldering the great duty of the protection of their country.

Since the advance of the enemy forces into the Okinawa area, the Japanese fliers have been engaging in death-defying attacks, grasping the great chance for victory. The great exploits of these heroes must receive the heartfelt thanks of the entire nation. Furthermore, the protection and welfare of the families of these heroes must be the bounden duty of the people behind the guns. The Military Relief Board of the Welfare Ministry has decided to launch a nation-wide program for the glorification of the Special Attack Corps and take steps regarding the protection and welfare of their families. From May 10 to early in July, all organizations will be mobilized to engage in the glorification of the heroic acts.

In Tokyo, General Baron Shigeru Honjo, President of the Military Relief Board, will call on the families of the Special Attack Corps heroes. The Dai Nippon Sei-shonendan will set a "Special Attack Thanksgiving Day," promote special attack spirit among young men and boys, and call on the families of special attack war heroes. The Society for Service to the State Through Literature will select a national song entitled "Thanksgiving Hymn for the Special Attack Corps," which will be composed with the assistance of the Japan Music Cultural Society and spread throughout the country. The Japan Society for Service to the State Through Art will paint pictures and make statues of the special attack heroes, hold exhibitions and present the pictures and statues to the national schools from which the heroes were graduated.

The Japan Children's Cultural Society will compose a young people's song to be spread among children. The Japan Theatrical Association, collaborating with the Japan Public Performers' Society, will hold plays, talks and various performances, while the Japan Touring Stage Performers' League will visit factories, mines and farming villages where they will hold plays depicting the special attack spirit. Newspapers, the radio, magazines, and cultural facilities will be mobilized to describe the visits paid on the families of the war heroes.

Program for Provinces

In the outlying districts the following programs will be carried out in all the provinces, prefectures and cities at suitable times during the period set for the glorification of the special attack war spirit. Documents of special commendation and medals from the Patron Ex-servicemen's Protection Association will be awarded and the Presidents of the Local Administrative Councils will call on the families of the war heroes. The Japan Wartime Association for Service to the State Through Religion will hold special services for the special attack heroes and services will be held to pray for victory. Special Attack Spirit Glorification Societies will be established in all the cities, city wards, towns and villages from which the special attack heroes came. These societies will hold exhibitions of the belongings of the special attack heroes and later preserve them, write the biographies of the heroes, erect memorial pillars, establish training institutes named after the special attack heroes, institute co-operative working quarters, and launch other suitable activities. With the Ex-servicemen's Protection Association's collaboration, collections will be taken up for the glorification of the Special Attack Corps.

For the protection and relief of the families of the Special Attack Corps heroes, organs will be established to send national school children to pay calls on the families of special attack heroes, while every form of assistance will be preferred and concrete measures for relief will be undertaken in accordance with the situation prevailing in the various families.

Sublime Spirit Extolled

Since the special attack planes made their first appearance in the air over Leyte Island, the wings of the Special Attack Corps always advanced where the enemy came and inflicted considerable losses to the enemy each time, according to Mainichi.

Since the beginning of the fierce battle in and around the Okinawa Islands the collective war achievements scored by the Imperial Japanese Forces up to May 6 reached as many as 498 warships and transports sunk or heavily damaged.

What arrests public attention in this connection is that the major part of this brilliant war result has been scored by the planes of the Special Attack Corps. The special attack planes which aim at sinking one enemy warship with one plane have already wiped out several hundred enemy warships and transports.

The enemy has admitted the formidability of the attack of special attack planes. A dispatch from the United States reports that there is no room for doubt that the Japanese have special attack units and they are a perfect strategic arm. The judgment made by Nimitz that the war situation cannot be changed by the Special Attack Corps has been overthrown.

'One Way Attacks'

It is no exaggeration to say that it is the Special Attack Units that will determined the Okinawa battle and the decisive battle in the Pacific. The attacks of the Special Attack Units are, so to speak, "one-way attacks." The men, once they leave their base will never return. The battle in Okinawa is being pushed forward by these "one-way attacks."

Members of the Special Attack Units who hold the key to the outcome of the battle in Okinawa are continuing their "one-way attacks" against the enemy every day. What occurs in their minds, on leaving their base for an attack, is to destroy the enemy in the Okinawa area. They pay no attention to honor or reward. They dash straightforwardly into enemy warships without knowing the result they score.

This sublime spirit of the members of the Special Attack Units is fully understood by all the people behind the guns. To reward the members of the Special Attack Units for their meritorious self-sacrificing service the people on the home front should exert further efforts to boost production.

Press Comments

Saturday, May 12

SAD PLIGHT OF AMERICAN PEOPLE

MAINICHI—With the conclusion of the war in Europe, all sorts of figures concerning war losses have been announced. Outstanding among them are the figures relating to America's war cost and loss in fighting personnel.

According to the U.S. Treasury Department's announcement, the direct war expenditure required up to May 5 reached the tremendous amount of $275,703,000,000. In the previous Great War, the total amount of the direct war cost of all belligerent nations combined amounted to $187,000,000,000; and the one nation of America alone has thus to the present date consumed about 50 per cent more than that total amount.

Moreover, inasmuch as this figure simply represents the direct war cost only, it means that the bulky indirect war expenditure which is inevitable for a great war has not been calculated yet. As to the burden which the payment of interest and amortization only for the direct war cost already known will mean to the people, the reader may make some free calculation of his own. And besides, it is still unknown how much America's war cost will soar up hereafter yet.

Concerning the figures of losses in fighting personnel thus far announced by the American authorities, the deceptive nature of the contents and the method of announcing those figures has already been pointed out several times in this column. And even today, when the war against Germany has ended, they are yet in no position to make public the actual figures. However they have announced that the personnel losses sustained in the war against Germany total 747,164 and fixed the total losses at over 950,000. The first of those two figures can be believed to be honest—but how about the second figure? Can they maintain that the losses suffered at the hands of Japan stand at 210,000?

The men lost by the American forces in the first Philippine Campaign and in the present Battle of the Philippines; in the fighting in the Southwestern Islands, and in the Inner South Sea Islands: must those losses alone not far exceed 210,000? Moreover, it is believed that the U.S. Navy has lost some two million tons of ships—how do they calculate the losses in men suffered thereby?

At any rate America who started an unnecessary war is forcing tremendous sacrifices in wealth and blood on her people.

Social and General

The Consul for Sweden and Mrs. Ivan P. Troedsson have the honor of announcing the marriage of their daughter, Malla Siwertz, to Mr. Teri G. V. Aurell on Saturday, May 12, at No. 1961 Karuizawa.

CRAFTY U.S. MANEUVERS BEFORE WAR DISCLOSED

Enemy Partly Successful in Promoting Ideological Warfare in Japan

Editor's Note: This is the fourth instalment of the article which appeared in yesterday's issue. It is a translation of a series of articles under the general caption of "A Capital Opportunity in the Fourth Year" which appeared recently in the Shuho, a weekly publication issued by the Board of Information. The periodical exhorts the nation to supreme efforts, restating the case for Japan in unanswerable terms.

The difficult war situation as indicated in the foregoing paragraphs must be regarded as a divine chastisement for neglect on our part, that is, for inadequate vigilance against enemy machinations. The situation, grave as it is, cannot be irretrievable, if all of us gird up our loins, pulling together to the utmost possible extent. The war potential of the nation, we have reason to believe, is being maintained at its highest level.

In the sphere of ideological warfare, the enemy offensive, it must be admitted, was extremely effective from the enemy point of view. In preparation for an armed conflict with Japan, the Americanization of Japanese mind was pursued with persistent vigor. The United States and Britain emphasized democracy as an instrument of policy for maintaining Anglo-American supremacy. Many Japanese, infatuated with the doctrine, departed from the spirit of our traditions. In external affairs, subservience to the British and American interests was carried to an alarming extent, and East Asia was allowed to be treated as an appendix to the Anglo-American world order. Retreat was identified as peace and renunciation with international justice.

In domestic affairs, combination of political parties with economic and financial groups gave rise to plutocratic rule. In the conduct of national affairs, party interests were put before national interests, with the consequence that the havoc wrought by the economic depression then spreading to Japan was aggravated. Wages fell, working hours were prolonged, and unemployment rose to unprecedented figures. The distress the depression involved was particularly severe in the rural districts.

The Manchurian Incident broke out against this background, and spread to Shanghai, but people in general still failed to read the signs on the wall. When Charlie Chaplin, the movie comedian, visited this country during the Manchurian turmoil, he was given a rousing reception. The popular newspapers, vying with each other in giving space to the movie actor, relegated the Manchurian news to a corner. There were few who saw through the enemy machinations. The cinema business of the world was monopolized by the Jewish interests to the extent of 90 per cent. In blissful ignorance of enemy machinations, people flocked to the cinema houses to applaud equivocal characters. The moral havoc wrought was immense.

We shudder to think of that state of things. Indignation rises to a boiling point at the machinations applied to undermine our moral fiber. At this period, another veteran politician, a protagonist of disarmament, supported birth control with the zeal of a convert, declaring that this was already time to carry Sangerism into practice. In the 10 years that followed, many thousands of young lives were sacrified at the altar of this nefarious doctrine. These young lives would have meant so much accretion of strength to the Japanese Special Attack Corps, the members of which are all young men of 20 years or so. It was not too late to repent. On the outbreak of the war, all classes of men rose up in defense of the country, establishing records of heroism unparalleled in world history.

Having prepared for war in the military and ideological spheres, the enemy came to apply economic measures in order to coerce Japan into submission with resort to arms. One of the essential supplies in modern warfare is liquid fuel, in which resource Japan is rather deficient. The United States, turning its attention to this point, tried to prevent the development of the artificial oil industry in Japan by offering petrol to this country at a price level lower than in the local market. The offer was gladly accepted by people who were ignorant of American intentions, with the consequence that the development of this industry was retarded, if not nipped in the bud. Furthermore, Americans held controling interests in the artificial oil companies, which circumstance made them conversant with fuel conditions in Japan. This is an instance, which goes to show the extent of enemy maneuvers in the period preceding the war.

In January, 1939, the United States communicated to Japan the cancellation of the American-Japanese Commercial Treaty. A year later, an embargo was placed on the export of iron scraps to Japan. In January, 1940, bronze and several other items were added to the list. In July of the same year, steps were taken to freeze Japanese funds in the United States. On August 1 als of the same year came the embargo on oil. Measures of economic coercion were thus progressively applied to Japan. On top of all this, an American note, which was in the nature of an ultimatum, demanding the withdrawal from the alliance with Germany and Italy, the repudiation of the National Government of China, and the recall of troops from China and French Indo-China, was handed to the Japanese Government on November 26, 1941.

"Our adversaries showing not the least spirit of conciliation," His Majesty the Emperor solemnly declared in His Proclamation of War, "have unduly delayed a settlement, and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political measures to compel Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs will, if unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stability of East Asia, but the very existence of the nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire, for its existence and self-defense, has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and crush every obstacle in its path."

At this proclamation, there was no coward in the whole land.

(To Be Continued)

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA USELESS AGAINST JAPAN

Enemy Tries to Undermine Nippon War Setup by Dropping Leaflets During Raids

The enemy is now resorting to propaganda along with the intensification of air raids by dropping false bank notes and leaflets, in his desperate attempt to undermine Japan's wartime structure, it is reported by the Mainichi. The vernacular said:

During the daylight raid on the Kanto district on May 7, B-29's dropped several kinds of leaflets mainly in Katsushika-ku, Tokyo. The people who picked up these leaflets handed them over to the police and the gendarmes. Needless to say, the enemy propaganda had no detrimental effect on the Japanese. However, it would be well to be on guard because the greater the sacrifices become on the enemy side, the more intensified and skilful will become his propaganda.

The enemy planes also dropped some forged ¥10 bills. The face of the bill exactly resembles that of the Bank of Japan note. On its back was printed a sinister message to Japanese industrial workers. At the beginning the word, "Workers," was written in large letters. The enemy is deliberately using forged bank notes instead of ordinary sheets of paper so as to attract the people's attention.

The message on the faked bank notes said, "Workers! you have made a great deal of money, but what's the use? The purchasing power of a ¥10 bill is no better than this forged note. Can you buy sufficient beer or rice?"

It cannot be denied that due to shortage of commodities, the value of money has become low, but the enemy is completely wrong in his estimation of Japanese laborers. Not only the workers in munitions factories, but the 100,000,000 people are united as one for the sole purpose of prosecuting the current war to victory. Not a single person in Japan is working for profit—all the people are sacrificing their own interests for the cause of the State. It can thus be said that the enemy cannot understand the Japanese spirit.

Some pictures illustrating various kinds of war weapons being used on the front by the American forces were also dropped. On top of these pictures the following was written in large characters, "The Americans, too, have fighting spirit." The pictures showed American soldiers manning flame throwers, anti-aircraft guns and other firearms. Some illustrated a group of American Marines manning amphibious tanks.

It is rather ironic that the enemy had to exaggerate his fighting spirit to conceal the fact that he is constantly threatened by the Japanese Special Attack Corps. The Americans themselves do not know what fighting spirit means, but they have apparently used the words thinking that the Japanese who are imbued with a valiant spirit will understand what they mean.

Another picture showed American shipbuilding activities, with the following captions: "Six tankers completed within a week," "the building of vessels of the Liberty type," "3,000 ships of 15,000 tons each, completed in 1943." "America had 4,867 warships of various types and 80,000 landing barges in January" "One more warship is added to the American Navy every two hours."

Pictures depicting fire razed areas and the Japanese combating fires caused by airraids were also dropped. Explanations attached to those pictures said, "American incendiaries are of the latest model and of the highest capacity. Unless you prevail upon your leaders, still greater and more intensified air raids are in store for you." Those pictures are depicted in brilliant colors and all the Japanese enveloped with flames are clad in the national costume, thus revealing the enemy's ignorance of Japanese people.

The enemy is attempting in vain to rouse the desire for peace among the Japanese people. Thoroughly aware of the true objectives of the war, the Japanese must further bolster their resolve and fearlessly carry on in face of enemy air raids. No country has ever been defeated by air raids. In view of the fact that the enemy's propaganda machinations will be intensified and become more skilful, the Japanese must be ever prepared to counter his new schemes.

NIPPON SUBMARINE NETS BIG GAINS IN P.I. WATERS

Sinks 1 Plane Carrier, Cruiser, And Destroyer; Action Vividly Described

By K. KAWAGUCHI
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED SUBMARINE BASE.—Aiming to recapture the Philippines by using masses of war material, the enemy task forces comprised of some 600 warships, penetrated Lingayen Bay on January 9. The enemy, however, encountered the stiff resistance put up by the Japanese Garrison and naval forces, and ever since a decisive battle has been developing between the two opposing forces.

The enemy task forces which rely on aircraft carriers have lost many of these warships, in the deadly attacks carried out by our Navy Forces. In the waters around the Philippines, submarines of the Imperial Navy, overcoming great difficulties, are playing an important role by their skillful raiding attacks.

One submarine, catching up with an enemy task force, sank one large aircraft carrier, one cruiser and one destroyer. With the brilliant war result the submarine returned to its base after having broken through the enemy's patrol cordon.

The following is the war record, narrated by the commander of the X X submarine:

Gain Valuable Experience

"Searching for big enemy warships, we went to the South Seas twice. We encountered enemy submarines and destroyers each time and attacked them. Through these experiences the skill of the submarine crew has been improved. When we were convinced of our ability to smash any enemy warships that we might encounter Luzon Island was converted into a decisive battlefield.

"We received the order to advance into the waters off Luzon on a certain day of a certain month—an order for which we had been waiting for long. We left the base at midnight when countless stars were glittering above our heads.

"Already X X days had elapsed since the enemy landing on the coast of Lingayen Bay. It was naturally expected that the enemy had strengthened the defenses in the Lingayen Bay area to secure his supply line, and we accordingly expected a stiff fight with big war results.

"Because of the fact that the mobility of a submarine is restricted to a certain extent, we had either to lie in wait on the enemy's main supply line or to penetrate deep into the bay and attack the enemy ships at anchor. We had to choose one of these alternatives if we were to inflict smashing blows on the enemy.

"I chose the former. We advanced under waters day and night in search of enemy warships. In X days since we left the base we encountered 15 different formations of enemy planes, which, however, failed to discover us under the water.

Enemy Ships Spotted

"X Month X Day. At dawn we caught the sound of a large enemy convoy on our hydrophone. I looked over the surface of the water through the periscope but failed to detect the convoy because of mist. Some 20 minutes elapsed, when X X island made its appearance above the horizon. The field of vision became clear. At the end of the island enemy ships became visible one after another.

"While I was watching the convoy, one of the enemy destroyers suddenly passed near us. The destroyers were engaging in sweeping operations, but it could not discover us.

"To our great regret, however, the position of the submarine to launch an attack on the convoy was very bad, and we missed this big game. By the appearance of the convoy we found the main supply lane of the enemy to Luzon.

"The days passed. Water, fuel and foodstuffs stored in the submarine were growing scarce. Lack of oxygen brought about by the shortness of floating time caused great pain to the crew.

"The shortage of stores was growing serious. We could no longer waste time, but we continued navigation under water. Then, to our great delight, we picked up the sound of enemy warships on the hydrophone.

"An enemy fleet was approaching. Through the periscope one battleship and two cruisers were sighted at a position 90 degrees on the left of the sumbmarine. For the purpose of avoiding a surprise attack by submarines the warships were taking a zigzag course.

"Everybody was ordered to take their battle stations. Simultaneously with the order the torpedo-tube was flooded with water. With full readiness for battle we increased speed to chase the warships.

Prepare to Return

"We hit top speed to catch up with the enemy warships but failed. We had no alternative but to return to the base. We, accordingly, made preparations for the return.

"On the following night the sky was clear. Though the moon had set in already, stars were glittering and there was no wind at all. The range of vision was good.

"Looking through the periscope I saw giant enemy warships within our attacking range. They were steaming forward in formations. In the front line was seen an aircraft carrier, in the second line two large cruisers which looked like battleships and in the third line three destroyers. They were moving forward off their guard as if they had wholly forgotten their duty of defending transports.

"'A golden opportunity has at last arrived.' The order to prepare for a torpedo attack was passed on. Our first aim was the aircraft carrier. A tense atmosphere prevailed. Simultaneously with the order for discharge the torpedo slid out of the tube and sped toward its target leaving behind a long white tail.

"All the men in the submarine waited for the sound of an explosion. A deathly silence prevailed. The torpedo hit its target fair and square.

"The giant body of the aircraft carrier rocked and two big water pillars rose. These were immediately followed by a big explosion.

"This was followed by another explosion which rocked a large cruiser in the second line as more torpedoes were released.

"The destroyer in the third line was wrapped up by flames and went down to the bottom of the sea. The joy of the crew at this success was beyond description. The men embraced each other and shouted 'Banzai'."

AIR BATTLES IN OKINAWA FAVORABLE TO JAPANESE

Officer of Special Attack Corps Gives Idea of Tremendous Blows Being Dealt Enemy

By M. MATSUDA
Of the Military Press Corps

AT SOUTHERN BASE, May 10.—A description of the air battles in the Okinawa area was made by a major who as a staff officer is directing the operations of Special Attack Corps day and night. His fiery speech has corroborated my profound impression that Japan will surely win this war. The major said:

"Judging from the general situation, it can be said that the Okinawa campaign is advantageous to us. The might of the Special Attack Corps, sallying forth from various bases day in and day out, is throwing the enemy warships around the main Okinawa Island into great confusion. The enemy task forces thus are being smashed. Losses incurred by the enemy warships so far have totaled nearly 500 in number either sunk or damaged and this fact amply speaks for the remarkable dwindling of the sea fighting strength of the enemy.

"The enemy task forces have perceptibly lost their activities. Especially, as a result of Japanese general attacks kept up since May 3, the enemy has lost more than half the fleet strength with aircraft carriers as mainstay. The enemy task forces thus have been deprived of much of their cardinal functioning capacity. Naturally, the enemy is making frantic efforts to make good this inferiority by pushing forward its land-based air force.

"The air battle of Okinawa has thus entered into the last and most decisive stage. Japan now faces the war situation to tide over exclusively through the Special Attack Corps operation. The Japanese operation is focussed on the smashing of groups of enemy warships around the main Okinawa Island, which are trying hard to protect the troops landed on it, and of the enemy air force at bases on that island. Special Attack planes built by patriotic home fronters are ramming into enemy warships and strafing the enemy air bases. The enemy is showing signs of gradual paralysis. This is the time the enemy supply should be cut off, so that its air force will be placed in a plight beyond hopes of recovery."

Confer With Ex-Premiers

A conference between Cabinet members and former prime ministers was held at noon on Thursday at the Prime Minister's official residence. Present at the meeting were Admiral Keisuke Okada, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Koki Hirota, General Hideki Tojo, General Kuniaki Koiso and Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma with the Cabinet represented by Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo. Foreign Minister Togo made reports on the European situation and after various discussions the meeting was adjourned at 3 p.m.

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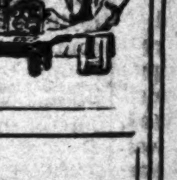
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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1945

A Voice From Asia

The Anglo-American propagandists are loudly claiming that the aim of the San Francisco Conference is to establish world peace and security, but it is significant that the problems which most truly have the closest bearing on the peace and security of the world are being excluded from the conference discussions. Notable among such problems is the problem of India.

Significant in this connection was the speech of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill before the House of Commons on May 28, in which he declared that the British Government was opposed to any discussion at the San Francisco Conference or any other conference of the various issues having any bearing on British colonial possessions. On casual observation, Churchill's declaration invites the question as to why, then, Britain has sent an Indian delegation to the San Francisco Conference. But what Churchill is opposed to is criticism against the fact that India is possessed by Britain and that India is the single massive pillar supporting an oppressive alien empire. Quite agreeable to Churchill is the dispatching of Indian delegations which are completely submissive to Britain and which would gain votes for Britain at international conferences. The political effect would be doubled if, through such means, the British could make themselves still more warmly regarded by the pro-British factions in India. The Indian delegation of three members was sent to the San Francisco Conference solely out of such considerations.

It has already been made clear to the world, however, that the Indian delegates selected by Britain are not the true representatives of the Indian people. It should be noted that Mahatma Gandhi declared immediately before the Conference that India should send delegates which she had selected by herself and that otherwise she should refuse to join the Conference. Furthermore, Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, prominent leader of the Indian National Congress and sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, pointed out recently in San Francisco, where she is representing the Indian Independence movement, that those who were taking part in the Conference, calling themselves the representatives of the Indian people, did not have the right to represent India, that not one authoritative political body in India had officially recognized them, and that they had no representative power. They are, she said, merely persons appointed by the British Government and it follows that no matter what declarations they make at the Conference and no matter how they vote they would have no binding effect on the Indian people nor would they have the right to exercise such a binding effect.

The defense of democracy has been a war aim which has been propagandized vociferously by the Anglo-Americans. But when their own colonies are concerned the Anglo-Americans think nothing of forcing a system of dictatorial domination, as evidenced by Britain's attitude toward India and the failure of the United States to demand a correction of this view. The professed aim of defending democracy can therefore be a tool for the satisfaction of Anglo-American imperialistic lust, but it cannot be a step toward the peace and security of the world.

In contrast, a fundamental characteristic of the Japanese view, is that it holds the colonial system and its very conception as the root cause of the destruction of world peace. Japan's agreement with and sympathy for the people's movement in India arises from this national belief. Japan is convinced that any world peace structure would be meaningless as long as racial discrimination exists and as long as enslavement and exploitation are maintained by brute force, as they are in the British and American possessions in Asia. It is because of this fact that Japan agrees wholeheartedly with the statement made by Madame Pandit on May 4, that she believes the present Conference to be the unsurpassed opportunity to draw the attention of the world to the Indian problem as one which, inasmuch as it threatens the establishment of perfect harmony between nations, constitutes a testing stone for the principles on which the hopes of the Conference are hinged.

It is most probable that Britain, as Churchill indicated, will disregard all urgings and demands and continue to oppose the study of the true essence of the Indian problem, that is, the relations between India and Britain. But that does not necessarily mean that India will forever be forced to remain in the pit of hopelessness and impotence. For, as the oppressive and discriminatory treatment accorded by the Anglo-Americans to their colonial subjects, especially those of Asia, are brought before the attention of the peoples of the world, there will inevitably be set in motion a force which will eventually destroy and rectify the Anglo-American prejudices. One of the reasons why Japan is able to raise her fighting will still higher in the midst of all difficulties is the inspiration which comes from her conviciton that she is indeed fighting for the liberation of Asia in this sense and is thus contributing to the establishment of true world peace.

Sugar in Early Japan

By MOCK JOYA

Our early ancestors did not have sugar, but they did not lack their sweets or materials to sweeten their food.

Sugar was first introduced to Japan by Portuguese traders some four hundred years ago, but it was only quite recently that it came to be generally consumed by the people. Yet even before the coming of sugar, the people had their sweets made of other sweetening substances.

Even after the introduction of sugar, it was at first used only as a rare luxury or a medicine by the aristocratic and great families of the country, and the general public did not taste it at all. It is to be remembered that even in the latter Tokugawa days, sugar was sold at medicine shops, as the general public used it only as a medicine and never as a material for making sweets or for sweetening their food.

Then what did the early people of the country use as sweetening materials? Genji Monogatari and other early documents tell us that the most important materials from which sweetening substances were obtained were Amazura and persimmon peels. Amazura or Amakatsura is a vine, and its leaves and stalks were boiled to obtain a sweetening substance which was used in sweetening food or making cakes. Persimmon fruit peels were dried and ground to be used in the same manner.

When sugar came, naturally it was a rare luxury known only to the 'priviledged' group. It is recorded that Toyotomi Hideyoshi made gifts of small quantities of black sugar to his selected favorites, making all others quite envious. Of course in those days, sugar was still unknown to the general public.

Western and Chinese traders brought more sugar to the country to meet the demand of the Japanese aristocrats. But the popularization of sugar among the people was very slow. Even in the early days of Meiji, rural folks did not use sugar in their daily life.

In the first part of the 17th century, sugar cane was brought to the Okinawa Islands and the southern parts of Kyushu, and there some crude sugar was produced in a very primitive manner. This was the beginning of sugar manufacture in the country. Then just before the Meiji Restoration, the Lord of Satsuma brought four sugar refining machines from abroad and started sugar-refining.

It was after the Sino-Japanese War that the sugar industry was really started in Taiwan. Successful sugar cane cultivation in Taiwan and the development of sugar refining there not only made Japan self-sufficient in sugar supply, but also popularized sugar consumption among the general public. Since that time sugar consumption rapidly increased, and the ancient Amazura and persimmon peels were forgotten.

"Do you mind if I borrow your tweed coat?"
"Certainly not. But why all the formality of asking permission?"
"Oh, I can't find it."

THE STORY OF IODINE

Success Attained After Years of Labor

By KI KIMURA

The seaweed, among other plants of nature, is also playing a very significant role in this war. In the past seaweed in general were regarded a nuisance while those which drifted onto the beaches were kicked about. Only in rare instances were they gathered and used as tangle. Today, however, seaweed is being used in medicines, in explosives and in optics such as binoculars and periscopes. Indeed, this is quite an important metamorphosis for the lowly seaweed.

The first chemical change the seaweed undergoes results in the obtaining of iodine, an indispensable product in this modern day and age. Incidentally, the first Japanese to make this discovery in this country was not a scientist but Dr. Yukichi Fukuzawa, founder and builder of Keio University, and several of his fellow students, studying Dutch at Ogata's private school. Dr. Yukichi Fukuzawa's biographers have, however, recorded the great educator's life story without recognizing his profound interest in scientific industry and the fact that he was one of the first Japanese to experiment in chemistry.

In his autobiography, Dr. Fukuzawa writes: "Having learned that tin can be welded to iron with butter of zinc, I talked with my friends at Ogata's private school and we decided to make some of that chemical compound. We went to the pharmacy but they did not have any hydrochloric acid so we had to make our own. We knew how to make this acid since the method was written in the Dutch science books. We carefully followed these instructions and succeeded. To this compound we added zinc and then tried welding tin and iron. It was beyond the wildest dreams of a tinker, for our experiment was great fun and highly successful. Then we decided to make iodine. We perused various books and records. Finally we went to a greengrocer's shop in Osaka and bought all kinds of seaweed he had on sale. These we brought home with us and put into an earthen pot and boiled until they were cooked black. But in this experiment we had failed."

This took place in the third and fourth years of Ansei (1855-56). However, by the time iodine became industralized it was about the sixth or seventh year of Meiji (1873-74). Although Bampei Kashima failed in his experiments in Hokkaido, Chujiro Kase succeeded.

Obtained Strange Concoction

About the twentieth year of Meiji (1887) Chujiro Kase made a business trip to Peking where he made the acquaintance of an Englishman. One day the Englishman gave him a strange medical concoction.

"This is potassium of iodine and its use is multiple. It is extracted from seaweed of which I am told there is an abundance in Japan. Why don't you try making some?"

Enthusiastic over this information Kase rushed back to Japan. In December of the same year he built a plant at Irifune-machi in Fukagawa, employing two fellows—Yamazaki and Takimoto—as technicians. On New Year's day of the following year his plant began operating.

However, what he produced was decidedly inferior and unmarketable. His plant operated for one whole year but its products showed no improvement. Greatly disappointed he released his technicians and decided to close his unprofitable plant.

On second thought, however, he decided to continue his efforts a bit further before admitting complete failure. So he experimented with the unfinished stock, piled high in his warehouse. After many attempts his efforts crystallized when he accidentally hit upon the secret.

"I knew I couldn't fail! I've finally succeeded!" he joyfully explained.

Happy and excited, Kase put his heart and soul into his work but, ironically, his second effort fell short of his initial success. For some reason or other the finished product was inferior. Downheartedly he remarked, "I guess it was a failure after all. There seems to be no other course but to close shop."

Having decided to abandon the venture Kase went into his warehouse to dispose of his stock totalling several ten thousand pounds. Again he reconsidered and decided to make another go of it.

After three years of dogged efforts Kase's work materialized. It was in the twenty-third year of Meiji (1890), on February 11 that he successfully turned out potassium of iodine which was equal to if not superior to imported brands.

Henceforth his work progressed smoothly. He built plants in various localities and within a year most of them were registering a profit.

Reports of Kase's work spread in all directions. Soon observers from Hokkaido visited his plant and upon their return they also built small plants in various parts of the island.

Aside from Chujiro Kase's feat, working entirely alone in the same field was Saburonosuke Suzuki, the King of the "Essence of Taste"—Aji-no-moto. Suzuki was conducting his experiments at Hayama in Soshu.

This field of industry gained in popularity and spread rapidly throughout the country because it required very little capital and its manufacturing process was simple. Before long Japanese iodine, following its appearance in foreign markets, reached the pinnacle of Japanese medicines in international trade. Japanese iodine became so popular that foreign drug syndicates came to frown upon the Japanese product. In fact, they even applied trade pressure against Japanese iodine to discourage everyone from purchasing it. However, since small iodine plants were scattered over the country it was easy to suppress its output until trade restrictions were lifted. Then once again they were put in operation. Thus big capitalists of Chile, Great Britain and Soviet Russia were helpless in trying to curb Japanese iodine.

Dr. Yukichi Fukuzawa, Bampei Kashima, Chujiro Kase and Saburonosuke Suzuki can be called the vanguards and "Big Four" of the iodine industry of Japan. Of these four personalities, Kase's efforts are outstanding.

IMPERIALISM AND BRITISH FREE THINKERS

Although Professing Humanitarianism Britain's Liberals Are at Heart Materialists

By G. MASUI

I

It is a singular fact that the so-called free thinkers in Britain have played an important role in the British imperialistic scheme of things, despite their professed humanity, internationalism and pacifism. One may even say that they have been professing these lofty idealisms and principles just to hoodwink the intellectual peoples of other nations. It must be admitted that such prominent men as H. G. Wells, Bernard Shaw, G. D. H. Cole, N. H. Brailsford, J. A. Hobson, Bertrand Russell, L. T. Hobhouse and Harald Laski have exercised a considerable intellectual influence on the younger generation of other countries, and Japan included. Their cosmopolitan and humanitarian attitude and their willingness to criticize the systems and politics of their own country England have contributed greatly to their intellectual standing and scholastic conscience. This is one of the reasons why their publications were read with much eagerness by young students the world over.

Yet, it should be noted at the same time that, after all these English free thinkers, in their respective fields, have been fundamentally supporting the British Empire. Bertrand Russell describes himself as "a British Whig, with a British love of compromise and moderation," but the truth is that all of these British free thinkers are Tories, where their fundamental convictions of British relations with other nations of the world are concerned. It is only in their abstract arguments or reasoning that they are fair, humanitarian, universal in world outlook, and pacificators in international relations. Moreover, their willingness to criticize the institutions and policies of their own country has created a sort of illusion among their readers who are led to believe in what these thinkers say in abstract. Moreover, many of these radical thinkers have been endowed with the gift of entertaining their readers by means of witticisms in expression which has proved them a great asset to British propaganda. To cite a single recent example, we may refer to the recent writings of H. G. Wells regarding the British policy toward Greece in which he advised Prime Minister Winston Churchill to resign, saying that "Churchill, the would-be British Fuehrer, is a person with a range of ideals limited to the adventure and opportunities of British political life." Wells' advice, published the world over, must have discredited not Churchill so much as Adolf Hitler whose title is utilized by Wells in flaying the British Prime Minister.

Other Discrepancies

I shall attempt to expose similar discrepancies of three representative British authors in the field of philosophy, economic science and history; namely, Bertrand Russell, G. D. H. Cole and H. G. Wells.

I shall first take up the case of Bertrand Russell. He is one of the few British writers whose general ideas on the philosophy of life and basic ideas of State, life and society in general have exercised much influence on the rising generation in many countries, including our own country, the United States and China, during the past several decades, especially following the First World War. His works, such as "Principles of Social Reconstruction," "Prospects of Industrial Civilization," "Roads to Freedom," "Justice in War Time" and "Skeptical Essays," have been translated into all the languages of the great Powers. Russell exercised a special influence on the younger generation in East Asia, having traveled extensively in China and having written a work entitled "the problem of China," besides contributing many articles on China's philosophy and national aspirations in the leading magazines in Britain and the United States. His easy style of writing lends charm to his books and articles, while his assumed attitude of impartiality and his tone of universality caused quite a stir among the intellectual classes in many countries, both in the East and West. But a close examination reveals that he offers a typical example of duality between his abstract theories of various fundamental problems of mankind and his concrete solutions of the same problems when British interests are fundamentally concerned. This duality, however, is so subtle and delicate that it is almost imperceptible to any one who does not take pains to analyze his writings closely.

Russell on China

Let us first take note of what he says of China and the Chinese. In his book entitled "Skeptical Essays," published in 1928, he compares the conditions in China with those in England and Continental Europe in the following words: "In present-day Britain most of the national revenue is spent on past and future wars and only the residue is spent on useful objects. On the Continent, in most countries, the proportion is even worse. . . . In China, until recently, they had none of these things. Industry was too inefficient to produce either automobiles or bombs; the State too inefficient to educate its own citizens or to kill those of other countries; the police too inefficient to catch either bandits or Bolsheviks. The result was that in China, as compared with any white man's country, there was freedom for all, and a degree of diffused happiness which was amazing in view of the poverty of all but a tiny minority."

Russell thus glorifies the backwardness of China's material civilization and the condition of poverty to which she has been subjected. Again he says in his Proposed Roads of Freedom, written in 1919, regarding Asia, "What stands in the way of the freedom of the Asiatic peoples is not their lack of intelligence, but only their lack of military prowess, which makes them an easy prey to our lust for dominion. This lust would probably be in temporary abeyance on the morrow of a Socialist revolution, and at such a moment a new departure in Asiatic policy might be taken with permanently beneficial results."

While stating that China's lack of military prowess makes her an easy prey to Britain's lust for dominion, he does not say that China has actually been subjected to British dominion by means of financial and other forms of pressure. He does not admit British Imperialism either in India or China or other parts of East Asia. Moreover, it is simply ridiculous to declare that a Socialist revolution that might be undertaken by the British Laborites would result in an abandonment of British Imperialism in Asia. This "lust for dominion" on the part of the British would survive even if Russell's proposed Socialist Revolution succeeded. The downfall of British Imperialism in East Asia and not its "temporary abeyance" can be brought about only by an armed contest, such as we are now waging in our War of Greater East Asia against England today, by which we are forcing Britain to make "a new departure in her Asiatic policy" with "permanently beneficial results" on us Asiatics.

Bias Against Japan

Another important indication of Russell's writings about the Chinese and other East Asiatic peoples, Japan in particular, is his marked bias against Japanese traits and institutions and his recklessly irresponsible attempt to praise things Chinese—an indication of his important role in British Imperialistic designs in China. It will be recalled that, after the Great War, China became an increasingly important market for Britain, while the phenomenal advance Japanese industry made during the Great War had made Japan a keen competitor in world trade. It is only natural that Russell's writings should bear the earmarks of his opposition to Japan and things Japanese. In all his illustrations he presents ideological points in which Japanese ideas and life are cited, discrediting to our national character in the eyes of world opinion, while just the opposite trend is shown by him in citing things Chinese. Just to cite a single illustration, I shall take the following reference he makes in the "Skeptical Essays" to illustrate the usefulness of political scoundrelism: "A certain Englishman having made friends with a Japanese Elder Statesman, asked him why Chinese merchants were honest while those of Japan were not. 'Some time ago', he replied, 'a period of particularly brilliant corruption set in Chinese politics and as far as the Courts were concerned, justice became a mockery. Hence, in order to save the processes of trade from complete chaos and stagnation, the Chinese merchant was compelled to adopt the strictest ethical standards; and since that time his word has been as good as his bond. In Japan, however, the merchant has been under no such compulsion, for we have probably the finest code of legal justice in the world. Hence, when you do business with a Japanese, you must take your chances'. This story shows that dishonest politicians may do less harm than honest ones."

(To Be Continued)

PROSPECTS OF THE FUTURE

Life Must Be Enhanced by True Moral Spirit

By GENYOKU KUWAKI
(From the "Teiyu Rinri")

The writer, having no more knowledge about worldly affairs than the average person, is not in a position to express an authoritative opinion on such a difficult subject as "Prospects and Life." On the contrary, he is desirous of hearing the opinions of other people. This is why he usually devotes his efforts to the prosecution of his duties in the fields of activities not connected with such a subject.

In fact, it is by no means an easy task to say anything prophetic under the present circumstances where he cannot easily foresee the changes that may take place in the future. In the lines to follow, the word "prospect," therefore, is used when he talks about imaginary cases where his wishes are fulfilled, and do not concern cases that will, or may, really take place in the future. Such imaginary cases, from the standpoint of the Japanese people, are of course based on the pre-supposition that Japan will win a complete victory in the current war. We Japanese may think of various cases that may take place when Japan emerges, as she surely will, a complete victor from the present war.

Enemy Also Hopeful

The enemy nations, from their own standpoint, are making conjectures on cases that may take place when their country comes out, as they wish their country will, a victor from the current war. Based on their optimistic pre-supposition, the enemy nations are now carrying on an energetic propaganda program against Japan. It is clear that we can never accept any such speculations as are being imagined by the enemy. It is our duty as Japanese subjects to declare before the world Japan's position today and tomorrow.

In this connection, let us, with utmost respect, refer to the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States and Britain. Japan's position in the present war is therein clarified.

Among other papers, the Declaration of the Greater East Asiatic Nations, giving a detailed explanation of the position of Japan and other Asiatic nations in the current war, deserves our special attention. Most of the statements issued by the Japanese authorities on various occasions are, generally speaking, amplifications of the great idea expressed in the Declaration. The idea expressed in the Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations undergoes modifications in accordance with the characteristics of the fields to which it is applied. The fundamental spirit, which is always observable in any field where this great idea is to be enhanced, must be a noble idea in strict accordance with our moral sense.

I have no doubts that our prospects will always be based on the pre-supposition that we exercise our utmost efforts for the realization of the great idea stated above. Here, for the first time, I find the raison d'etre for my opinion—an opinion of a student who knows very little about worldly affairs.

People, however, have been talking about the realization of a moral idea. The mere utterance of such words amounts to nothing. Any country in the world in accordance with their respective national histories and national characteristics, may interpret the necessity to accomplish a moral idea. And any nation or race will be pleased to play a role in such a connection.

Example Must Be Set

Meanwhile, we know that we cannot always press other peoples to accept our own idea. What is essential for the accomplishment of our moral idea or intention lies not in our attempts at embellishing it with pleasant words or charming phrases, but in our serious efforts to set an example by always living up to the moral idea or intention in question.

It is well known that any advocate of justice and humanity, unless accompanied by serious efforts to observe these virtues, will earn nothing but the derision of other people who will shun and ostracize him. A moral idea, to earn a raison d'etre, must be accompanied by serious efforts to practise it on the part of its advocates.

When Japan comes out the final victor from the current war and finds herself in a position to lead other nations, she will never fail to bring all matters to a successful conclusion, because every Japanese subject and every circle of Japanese society find by realizing the necessity of practicing their moral idea, will have finished by that time the construction of a great moral nation, such as never has been seen in the history of the world.

A pre-supposition like this is not a product of self-intoxication on my part. The realization of my pre-supposition at no distant future is already guaranteed by various affairs now observable in the war fronts as well as at home. For instance, our officers and men, ever since the accomplishment of their brilliant deeds at Pearl Harbor, are showing themselves quite willing to lay down their lives unnoticed if it be for the sake of their fatherland. All members of our special attack units, including the Kamikaze Air Corps and the Banda Air Corps, are willingly sacrificing their own lives in order to earn final victory for their beloved country.

At the same time, those who are engaged in the production of arms, munitions, and other war materials at home are literally devoting themselves to their daily work. Of course, we cannot overlook the fact that the enemy nations also are doing their best to reap victory for their own countries. In thought and motive, there is a great difference between the Japanese people and the enemy peoples. Putting aside all questions concerning these matters, we cannot disregard the fact that the enemy peoples also are supported, more or less, by a moral idea. A Japanese subjects, however, everyone of us must entertain absolute confidence in the superiority of our moral idea to that of any enemy nation.

Armed Peace Is Unavoidable

By "prospects," we mean our pre-supposition of the conditions following the current war. We cannot end war for all time to come. Therefore, we cannot slacken our efforts to consolidate our national defense. In other words, this means that we shall be unable to close down our war structure permanently. The so-called moral idea, therefore, must also be exhibited with some bearing on the necessity to maintain a war structure.

The apparent restoration of peace, however, will make it necessary for us to direct our efforts at the promotion of peacetime activities. An ancient sage of China has it that the world earned at the point of the sword should not be governed at the point of the sword. The system of old-day-Japan encourages union among soldiers and farmers. This means that the youths, who in time of war, gallantly fought against the enemy, must engage in their daily occupations when disbanded, either as farmers, artisans, or merchants.

It is always supposed that the gallant soldiers of today will always become good and peaceful citizens of tomorrow. This is the case with any belligerent nation. When war is ended, a nation must devote itself for the promotion of peace and culture. It must enhance its national status in the world by exercising much effort toward the development of peaceful industries and culture by exhibiting the same moral idea with which it gallantly fought against the enemy in the war of yesterday. The death-defying morale shown on yesterday's battlefield must, in peaceful days, be transformed into an incentive to diligence and sincerity in one's post. Then, and then only, will our efforts of today bring all matters to a successful conclusion. I am glad to say that this is quite possible in the case of our country following the current war.

Lofty Idea Will Be Spread

When soldiers back from the war fronts resume activities in their prewar occupations at home as honest and law-abiding citizens, other people who, in their respective fields of activities, have embodied in their daily conduct the spirit of wartime morale at its best, will also follow, I believe, a course no less respectable than the one followed by the soldiers from the war fronts. Thus, Japan as a whole, through her advance in culture, will accomplish her final purpose in war. Then, and then only, shall we secure the respect and confidence of all our friendly nations in East Asia. At the same time, the enemy nations, which in some way or other will swear allegiance to us, will honestly recognize Japan's superior international position. Herein lies the real significance of our lofty idea of "Hakko Ichiu," or universal brotherhood.

The above is my pre-supposition concerning the universal expansion of Japan's moral idea. Action however, always causes reaction. Many Japanese soldiers, by visiting and revisiting the unknown regions of East Asia, will improve their knowledge. In the meantime, however, the habits and customs of various races or tribes, with whom they come into contact in these regions, will eventually exercise their influence on the minds of such officers and men, just as Oriental culture was introduced into Europe by the crusaders returning from the wars.

We can easily imagine that the civilization of other countries may find their way into our country through our soldiers from the fronts. On their return after long intervals of time, they will be struck by the exquisite beauty of the nature of their own country. For the same reason, Japan's own moral spirit will never be entirely overshadowed by any foreign civilization.

We must admit however, that our daily lives will be more or less modified by the introduction of foreign culture and customs which I believe, will eventually enable our own civilization to exercise its influence on that of any other country some day. From one point of view, war sets the belligerent nations in opposition to each other. From another point of view, however, war will enable the belligerent nations to expand their knowledge by observing the habits and customs of their enemies which, in a way, will facilitate the development of the lofty idea of universal brotherhood.

Thus, I pre-suppose a bright future. But, before going too far, we must examine whether or not we are really following the right course to our goal. If any of us, whether at the war fronts or at home, fails in our efforts to exhibit our moral spirit at its very best, we shall not easily attain our goal.

PATH OF PLUTOCRACY

America Is Seen As World's Worst Enemy

II

The same American historian says in a foot note: "Japan had not yet given promise of the power soon to be shown," by way of referring to the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. Suppose, for argument's sake, that Japan did not actually give promise of the power she showed. Most probably the United States would have come to regard Russia with enmity and with the aid of England may have attempted landing operations at Vladivostok, inasmuch as the exploitation of China's vast natural resources and the control of the Chinese market has long been the coveted object of the United States, and she would have demanded "the Open Door" and equal opportunity be respected by Russia in China and Manchuria. And further it may be said that America's anxiety to drag the Soviet Union into the Pacific war against Japan in the current world war is essentially of immediate expediency. While the United States desires to secure the assistance of the Soviet Union in her war against Japan because of her intense craving for a short term war, she certainly will be unwilling to see the Kremlin display too great military prowess in the Orient especially in China or pursue an independent diplomatic policy in the same region, as it has been shown in Europe during the past year or so. America, however, cannot fool the Soviet Union so easily. Soviet diplomacy has been characterized by clear foresight and sagacity, and has been observing her international obligations with scrupulousness, as is shown in her neutral relations with Japan. Uncle Sam can never succeed in setting two wise friends against each other.

Had Own Plutocracy

But to return to my initial point. I have tried to show that by the time H. G. Wells made his prophecy as to the future of America, that country had already developed her own plutocracy which was powerfully advanced by the so-called Big Stick Policy of President Theodore Roosevelt. And the same plutocratic rule was perfected by the late President Franklin Roosevelt by his reckless dictatorship.

In concluding this article, it would not be amiss, perhaps, to say a few words, concerning the dominant characteristic of American imperialism, namely its consistent deceitfulness. The American nation has been professing liberty and equality simply for the purpose of covering up its glaring transgressions on liberty and equality. Such a wilful self-contradiction has been shown since its colonial days. "All men are by nature free and equal" said the Virginia Bill of Rights, and outside in the sunshine, under the whip of the overseer, toiled the Negro slave. The Declaration of Independence expressed the 18th century democratic ideals of mankind, but the American Federal Constitution was framed by the representatives of a small minority of property owners for the express purpose of defeating the very aims of democracy in its actual operation, as all serious minded students of the American political structure will agree. Since the beginning of the 20th century, the United States has been trying to uphold the principles of the "Open Door" and equal opportunity in the Chinese mainland, but what she has actually been aiming by these principles is to monopolize political and economic opportunities by herself, her ultimate object being to exploit and place under permanent slavery all the peoples of East Asia. Again, the United States has been professing political idealism by displaying the Atlantic Charter only to sacrifice the smaller nations through its application in actuality. It may truly be said that American imperialism is not only the rankest form of imperialisms in human history but it is also hypocritical, as well as inhuman, as shown by the recent declaration of its intention to efface the Japanese and Germans at the close of the war. America, in fact, is the world's enemy No. 1, and as such deserves crushing defeat.

(End)